



Alexandria, Virginia.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17.

Several of the persons interested in the French spoliation claims have been in Washington since the meeting of Congress. The attempt to get a bill through providing for the payment of the claims is to be renewed. One proposition, which is favored by those who represent the bulk of the claims, is to petition Congress that the claims may be paid out of the balance of the Alabama award. Under the present law respecting the distribution of this award, more than half of it will not be needed, but if, as seems likely now, the insurance companies and other claimants are allowed to be included, there would not be much of it left for French spoliation claimants. Messrs. J. T. Pickett and J. J. Stewart, on behalf of the heirs of James H. Causton and other French spoliation claimants, have memorialized the Senate to request the President to endeavor, through our minister to France, to secure the return to this country of the evidence of losses incurred by our citizens between 1792 and 1801, which were forwarded by our State Department to France as the basis of a claim of indemnity, and have never been returned, although, by the treaty of July, 1801, our government accepting the French claim of set-off, assumed the obligations of that government to our citizens. It is supposed that these proofs still exist among the archives of the French government.

Every day a large number of petitions are presented in the Senate in favor of a commission to inquire into the effects of the liquor traffic. It is the design to support Senator Howe's bill to provide for a commission on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic, which requires the President to appoint (subject to confirmation by the Senate) a commission of five persons, neither of whom shall be a Federal officer nor an advocate of prohibitory legislation or of total abstinence in relation to alcoholic liquors, who shall serve without salary and within two years investigate the liquor traffic, its relations to revenue and taxation and its general economic, criminal, moral and scientific aspects in connection with pauperism, crime, social vice, the public health and general welfare of the people, and also inquire and take testimony as to the practical results of license and prohibitory legislation for the prevention of intemperance in the several States of the Union. The bill appropriates \$10,000 for necessary expenses, and requires the commission to report the result of their investigation to the President to be by him transmitted to Congress. Cannot all these matters be left to the States? Even those who consider a prohibitory law desirable, must know that Congress has no power to pass such a law.

The Republican party leaders are trying to hedge against the foolishly stupid blunder the President made in his annual Message, when he urged Congress to submit to the Legislatures of the States a Constitutional amendment making it the duty of the States "to establish and maintain public schools adequate to the education of all children in the rudimentary branches within their respective limits, irrespective of sex, color, birthplace or religion; forbidding the teaching in said schools of religious, atheistic or pagan tenets. A prominent gentleman, after having read this part of the President's Message, said to a member of the Cabinet whom he accidentally met one day, "What does the President mean by recommending such an amendment? Suppose a State refuses to establish or maintain schools or to prohibit the teaching of religion in them how will you enforce the Constitutional amendment?" The Cabinet Minister smiled and said, "Well, I can't answer that. The President thought he had hit upon such a devilish good thing that he didn't show it to his Cabinet, and the first I knew about it was when I read it in the newspapers."

Colonel Forney writes from London that Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who is now sojourning in the English metropolis, is everywhere sought and welcomed by the leaders of the English bar. His strong, melodious voice, his retentive memory, his fund of wit and humor give to his eloquence a peculiar charm, and it is difficult to believe, as you mark his erect and graceful figure and listen to his strong and manly rhetoric, that he has passed so far beyond the Psalmist's age. Enjoying life to the uttermost, fond of society, a capital conversationalist, a courteous listener, his heart responsive to the best feelings of our nature, he is the centre and charm of every circle. Few public men can look back over a career at once so varied and so honorable.

Judge Wellford, of the Richmond City Circuit Court, has appointed Gen. Wickham receiver of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company. If, on the 20th inst., the Circuit Court of the United States, which is to meet in this city on that day, decides that it has no jurisdiction, Gen. Wickham will at once enter upon the duties of receiver under the appointment. The Circuit Court of Richmond will then proceed to ascertain the priorities of the liens on the road in order to foreclose the mortgage and settle with bondholders.

The South Carolina Legislature, which is overwhelmingly Radical, yesterday elected as an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the State a colored man named Wright, and the circuit judges, all Republicans. The election of Whipper, Wiggin and Moses, the first for Charleston circuit, the most important in the State, creates regret and indignation among the best class of Republicans and the people of the State generally.

It is not too much to say that the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives of the United States, hold in their hands the determination of the Republic for many years. Wisdom, discretion and statesmanlike tact, this session, will insure a Democratic triumph during the Centennial year, and will enable the country to start upon the second century of its existence united and free, full of promise of blessings to our posterity, and still a beacon of hope to the world.

If, however, personal rivalry shall interfere with discreet movements, if the mean ambition which has set for its object, be substituted for that patriotism "that makes ambition virtue," history will write of all the Democratic leaders of to-day: They preferred their own ambition to the safety of their country, and ruined at once themselves, and the people who trusted them.

There has never been a Congressional investigation for which there was so little warrant, as for that which is now proposed by Mr. Morton, into the affairs of the State of Mississippi. There were some election riots, but nothing that could, in any material degree, have changed the result of the election. The Democrats have won Mississippi from Radical misrule, and therefore a pretext to interfere in the local affairs of the State is gotten up. Mr. Morton unwittingly disclosed the motive of his resolution. "If we let this alone," said Mr. Morton, "next year the same thing will be done in South Carolina and Louisiana."

A valued correspondent writes as follows: "In your just strictures upon the system of absenteeism from their seats of members of the Legislature, to the great hindrance of business, you do not touch the true sore spot. It is that petty bribe of free tickets over the railroads which causes the want of quorums on Saturday and Monday of almost every week. If you can shame the Legislature into passing a law making it a misdemeanor at least to give or take this bribe, you will do much to cure the evil."

Now that the United States Senator has been chosen, it is hoped the Legislature will be chosen; let the code alone and adjourn as soon as possible. If the members want to make themselves popular, let them make haste to get away, and thereby relieve the burdens of the people by lessening their taxes to that amount.

The Rockingham Register opposes taxation of churches, and says: "Until we find congregations are making a speculation off their church memberships, and perverting their right of exemption from taxation, from religious to carnal purposes, we think there should be no attack on or modification of our present laws."

By the reassessment of lands in Clarke county the number of acres is ascertained to be 107,523, valued at \$2,447,782.94. In 1873 the acreage was put down at 110,830, and the value at \$2,468,358.09.

Hon. J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, will be one of the speakers at the banquet to be given the members of Congress by the Centennial Committee, at Philadelphia, to-night or to-morrow.

LEGISLATIVE.—In the Legislature, yesterday, Hon. John W. Johnston was re-elected United States Senator by a strict party vote, the Republicans casting their full vote for Gen. W. C. Wickham.

Littell's Living Age for this week has been received, and is as usual, full of the best selected articles from the best foreign magazines.

The Galaxy commences its tenth year with a most attractive January number. One of the most noticeable articles in the magazine is entitled "Woman's Occupations," by Albert Rhodes. Another prominent article is Justin McCarthy's sketch of the royal family of England. Richard B. Kimball contributes an article upon "Bankers," their tricks and manners. Charles W. Raymond, United States Army, contributes a readable article upon the survey of the American territory in the West, and gives many interesting facts connected with the service which have never before been published. There is a sketch of Walter Savage Landor, by Dr. Guernsey, followed by a translation or adaptation from the advance sheets of a remarkable book by H. Taine, soon to be published in Paris. Another article without signature is a graphic picture of the Japanese theatre, both exterior and interior, as seen last year at Yeddo. We are treated also to a glimpse of the plots of some of the most popular Japanese plays. There are poems by Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen and Miss Kate Hillard. The usual departments of Science and Literature follow, and complete a very attractive number.

LAND SALE.—Wm. Giddings and Milton Schooley, commissioners in the case of Aldridge vs. Schooley, recently sold at public sale 2994 acres of land, lying near Clarke's Gap, for \$21 per acre. George T. Rust, purchaser.

B. P. Noland and Powell Harrison, commissioners in the case of Harrison vs. Rogers, sold on Monday the "Mill Hill" farm, near Middleburg, containing 160 acres, to Henry T. Harrison, for \$24.54 per acre.

The same commissioners, in the case of Hopkins, Hull & Co. vs. Berkeley, sold the "Enfield" farm, near Aldie, containing 235 acres, to John Thomas, for \$5.50 per acre.

John W. Piggett and John F. Newton, commissioners in the case of Piggett vs. Newton, sold 60 acres of land, near Silent's Springs, for \$9.55 per acre. Thomas Piggett purchaser.

Messrs. Noland, Harrison, Nichols, Foster, and Orr, commissioners in the case of Rose vs. Green, sold two-thirds of a tract of land, near Aldie, containing 379 acres, to Thomas A. Baker, for \$5.55 per acre.—*Lowdown Mirror.*

Mr. Charles A. Rose, died at the residence of his brother, Dr. Lawrence A. Rose, in Fredericksburg, on the 14th instant, in the 52d year of his age. Deceased was born in Stafford county, and was editor of the Penny Post, of Richmond, many years ago, and afterwards turned his attention to law. He had been sick about two months. He was a gentleman of considerable attainments, was quiet and modest, and possessed the esteem of many.

C. D. Tilley and George E. Ratcliffe fought a duel in South Carolina yesterday, in which Tilley was seriously shot in the groin. The trouble originated by personal reflections by Ratcliffe upon Tilley.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

David Robbins, convicted of the murder of his wife, was executed at Dixby, Nova Scotia, yesterday.

The trial of Curley at Norristown, Pa., for the murder of Miss Whitby, has resulted in a verdict of murder in the first degree.

Major Divine instituted a Lodge of the Order of Good Templars at Snickersville, in Loudoun county, last week.

The jury in the case of Thomas W. Piper, tried at Boston, for the murder of little Mabel Young, have been unable to agree, standing one for conviction and three for acquittal.

Two hundred men were discharged from the Portsmouth, New Hampshire, navy yard, Wednesday evening, and removals will continue as rapidly as possible.

Thomassen, who was under arrest at Bremen on the charge of having caused the explosion which made such awful havoc at Bremerhaven, died yesterday from his self-inflicted wounds.

The managers of the direct cable have offered a reward of five thousand dollars for information leading to the discovery of the vessel which broke their cable recently.

At Richmond, on Wednesday, the board of visitors of the Blacksburg college, besides transacting other business opened the applications for position of farmer. Twenty-eight gentlemen are desirous of getting the place.

The report of the Boston medical commission shows that nearly two-thirds of the total population of that city are foreigners and their offspring, and that of this proportion two-thirds are Irish.

The Capon Springs property was offered at public sale last week, and only \$15,000 bid for it. This is one of the best improved, and at one time one of the best patronized properties in this State, or that of West Virginia.

Holders of nearly half the stock of the Missouri Pacific railroad met in New York on Wednesday, and voted an assessment to pay the expenses of proceedings to remove the present directors and regain for the stockholders the control of the road.

At the Louisiana Jockey Club races, near New Orleans, yesterday, the handicap hurdle, two miles, was won by Oxmore in 4:01; the mile and three quarter race by Coriander in 3:13; and the mile heats, three in five, by George Graham; best time 1:46—the favorites being beaten in every race.

The Hon. R. C. L. Moncure, chief judge of the Supreme Court of Virginia, and his most estimable wife expect to celebrate their golden wedding on the 29th instant at their home in Stafford county. The entire family of descendants, forming quite a numerous household, will assemble on the occasion.

Eighty-five vessels of all descriptions have been lost on the lakes during the present season, valued alone at \$1,049,000, and with their cargoes at \$3,791,500, an excess over last year's losses of \$1,047,000. The number of lives lost is estimated at 1,056, a decrease from last year of 131. Of this number 562, or more than half, were lost on Lake Michigan alone.

Supervisor Tulton, of the Pennsylvania New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and District of Columbia revenue district, comes to the relief of Gen. Babcock against the charge of Mr. Henderson that Gen. Babcock had improperly influenced the President to revoke the order of Secretary Bristow transferring Supervisors from one district to another.

The ship W. J. Hatfield, from Antwerp for Philadelphia, recently collided at sea, in a fog, with the Austrian brig Stillencoe, and the mate of the latter in the confusion jumped on board the Hatfield, while his own vessel disappeared in the fog. The Hatfield was considerably damaged, but has arrived at Philadelphia. The Stillencoe was found in distress and towed into Queenstown by the steamer Italy.

# WASHINGTON LETTER.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] WASHINGTON D. C., Dec. 16.—The feature of the day at the Capitol was the debate in the Senate, on Mr. Morton's Mississippi resolution, indulged in on the one side by Mr. Morton, of Indiana, and on the other, by Messrs. Bayard, of Delaware, and Thurman, of Ohio. The resolution provides for the appointment of a committee to investigate alleged frauds at the late election in Mississippi, by which a radical majority of twenty-five thousand was overcome by a like majority for the Democrats, which Mr. Morton thinks could not have been done except through "fraud and intimidation." Of course, Mr. M. made a specious argument, and his usual partisan appeal, but was met by Mr. Bayard with a most overwhelming reply, parts of which were warmly applauded by the galleries.

When Mr. Morton told Mr. Bayard that the politics of Delaware might change, and he (B.) go under, Mr. Bayard quickly replied that, should such an event happen and he be displaced, he hoped and prayed that no investigating committee would be appointed in his interest. The ultras are desperate, and it is Mr. Morton's idea to so legislate as to intimidate and bring under subjugation again the Southern States, so as to effect the Presidential election, and secure the continuation of Radical rule.

It may be safe to predict, indeed it is already spoken of, that should Morton's resolution pass the Senate, one of a like character will be passed by the House, and a committee of Northern Democrats appointed to give to the country a correct version of affairs in Mississippi. As at present constituted the game between the parties will be a pretty one, with odds in favor of the House.

The House was not in session to-day, and will only sit for a short time to-morrow, when it will adjourn for a trip to Philadelphia, at the invitation of the Centennial Committee, who will dine and wine the members liberally and then, of course, expect a little appropriation to celebrate the "nation's birthday," and pour in to the coffers of the city of Brotherly Love millions. So the world wags now-a-days, and so some of the members, with delicate consciences, looking into the mill-stone, will decline to go, but the number of such will be few—very few. Very little conscience goes a long way up here!

# LETTER FROM RICHMOND.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad—Facts About the Road—Meeting of the Stockholders—A Farmer Wanted—Consternation Among Legislators, etc., etc.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

RICHMOND, Dec. 16, 1875.

The adjourned meeting of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company was held to-day. Gen. Williams C. Wickham, the Vice President, read the report of the President, C. P. Huntington, esq.

The report attributes the small amount of through business to the want of a connection by rail from its western terminus with the great centers of trade in the West, Southwest and Northwest; to the low rates for freight which have prevailed during the greater part of the year on competing lines, and to the financial embarrassments of the company, which are well known, and which have induced many large shippers of freight to seek other routes of transportation who would otherwise have entrusted this company with the transportation of their property.

The report says it was hoped and believed that the proposition for funding a portion of the interest on the mortgage debt, and the whole of the floating debt into income bonds, would have been acceded to by nearly all, if not all, of the bondholders and other creditors, but after the most patient and earnest efforts of the officers and financial agents of the company, it is found that a number of bondholders and other creditors refuse their assent to the plan proposed, representing an amount sufficient to annul the plan. After listening to and carefully considering all other plans proposed by those who would not accede to those proposed by the company, the President and Board of Directors became convinced that none of them were practicable. When, therefore, it became evident that the company could not pay the interest that would mature on the first of November, instant, on its six per cent. mortgage bonds, the Board of Directors appointed a committee of seven of its members, whose duty it should be to devise a plan for the reorganization of the company, on a basis that should be just and equitable to all interests. To this work the committee gave earnest and careful attention, holding meetings almost every day, and they had nearly agreed upon the details of a plan for re-organization which it was intended should be submitted to all persons interested for their consideration and approval. This work of the committee was interrupted in the early part of October by the action of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, in appointing Mr. Henry Tyson as temporary receiver of the property, incomes, franchises, etc., of the company.

The report then goes into a long statement of the facts of the seizure of the road and the appointment of Tyson as receiver, and in this connection says: "Your property is now in his hands, and subject to his management. He is a stranger to your President and Board of Directors, and so far as they are advised he has no pecuniary interest whatever in the property, nor have either of his sureties, all of whom are non-residents of Virginia or West Virginia. It does not appear just and right that a property of such magnitude and of so great cost should be taken out of the management and control of its rightful owners, and be placed in the hands of a stranger against the expressed wish of so large a majority of all persons interested in it, as bondholders, stockholders, and general creditors, and especially as not a single person interested in the property asked for the appointment of Mr. Tyson."

The report of General Wickham showed that the earnings of the company for the past year ending September last were \$1,459,189.48, and the expenses \$1,112,320.70. There was a decrease of passenger fare amounting to \$43,749.89, and an increase of freight of \$43,550.17.

The report testified to the good order of the road. On motion, the old Directors of the company were re-elected.

General Skeen, of Allegheny, offered a resolution approving the action of the courts of Virginia and West Virginia in appointing General Wickham receiver, and expressing the hope that he would soon be put in full possession and control of the road, franchises, &c.

The resolution was adopted.

The meeting then adjourned.

Receiver Tyson happened to be out of the city at the time.

Great consternation was created in the House to-day by the announcement that Mr. Seig, of Highland and Bath, was suffering from a case of genuine smallpox. It is supposed that the unfortunate gentleman contracted the disease in the country, as Richmond is almost entirely free of it. He was stopping at a leading hotel here, and the intelligence, it was at first feared, would cause the guests to leave, but upon being assured that there was no danger the majority of them remained. He was at once taken to the smallpox hospital. It cannot yet be ascertained whether he is in danger.

A large number of county treasurers are in the city paying in their taxes. They propose having a meeting and memorializing the Legislature to alter the present law requiring them to make their returns by a certain time. Whether they will accomplish anything by this remains to be seen.

The Board of Visitors of the Blacksburg Agricultural and Mechanical College have been in session here for several days. One of the duties incumbent upon them is the appointment of a farmer for the college. There are almost as many parties lobbying for that place as there were aspirants for the position of post-mortuary state keeper. Twenty-eight gentlemen have signified their entire willingness to educate the young mind how to plant pumpkins and squashes. The applicants are all so polite and accommodating about this trifling matter that the Visitors find it difficult to decide who shall be the man.

General Williams C. Wickham feels himself profoundly honored by being nominated for U. S. Senator by the Republican members of the General Assembly. He deserves a better bait. Taken as a whole the colored element in the General Assembly is a decided improvement on the old crowd there in previous years.

STRONGBOW.

Who Put Out that Fire?

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette: Your reporter was, evidently, not on hand at the on Wednesday, or he would not have said that "the neighbors" put it out. One of our juniors who went out into the yard discovered it, and a woman with a pan of water trying to put it out. Mr. Carne sent us out to help her, and we got axes and buckets and got things straight long before we saw anything of the firemen, while the neighbors stood by their hands in their pockets. Had there not been a sick woman in the house we could have torn it down as scientifically as the Hook and Ladder Company.

THE SENIOR CLASS OF ST. JOHN'S ACADEMY. Giles Devier is now sole proprietor of the Rockingham Register.

# Letter from London Co.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] LEESBURG, VA., Dec. 16, 1875.—Our Board of Supervisors has been called by three of their number to hold a special meeting on Tuesday next to consider important matters. What they are it is hard to surmise. Some think it is to consider the condition of the jail, which is half filled by white and colored criminals, and the other half filled by one crazy white man.

I hear further that an insane daughter of the late Michael Beamer has been confined in an outhouse for months; that she is in a pitifully disgusting condition, but that now, by the death of her father she is worth several thousand dollars. The Sheriff, who has been ordered to take charge of her, has applied in vain to farmers to take care of her, offering to give any price that any three free holders may think reasonable. There is no room in the jail unless she be put in the same room with the male lunatic, which is not to be thought of. It may be that this matter moves the Supervisors to come together. It may be that they come together to consider the condition of the poor's house and the farm attached thereto.

I understand there are forty-nine paupers at the poor's house, and I believe there are eight cabins occupied by them, it may be there is a larger house for some of them. The farm is situated in Mercer District about five miles from the Fauquier line, and perhaps seven from the Clarke line; it contains about 360 acres, and is worth from \$30 to \$35 per acre, or say \$12,000, the county has, besides, \$8,000 let out, making \$20,000. It strikes me very forcibly that this sum would make a fine sinking fund for bonds to the extent of \$30,000, to be appropriated to the purchase of a farm and the building of a poor's house, near Clarke's Gap, where the roads from three districts converge, and which is much more accessible to the other two lower districts, Leesburg and Broad Run, than the present location, and not very much more inconvenient to Mercer District. Here the nearness to the railroad would enable the paupers to cultivate currents, raspberries, strawberries, asparagus, and vegetables generally, and dispose of them readily, and after a while fruits would come on, which would make the institution self-supporting. Six per cent. interest and one per cent. additional as a sinking fund would be \$2,100, which would be a tax of about 1 1/2 cents in the \$100 on property.

Again, the Board may deem it advisable to petition the Legislature to cause the tithe of 50 cents to be applied wholly to schools, which would make the head tax \$1.50, and should the amendment to the Constitution be adopted \$2.50. This \$2.50 per head ought to produce \$500,000, or perhaps \$550,000, if rigidly collected, and thus, to a considerable extent relieve property from the school tax.

Again, the Board might petition the Legislature to cause one-half the taxes on property to be collected by November 1, and the other half by May 1, the head tax being payable all by Nov. 1, as above, but to do so the Treasurer should be required to be at his office all the week days from the time he gets the books to the 1st of November. This might be supplemented by a penalty of 10 per cent. on the half not paid when due, or one per cent. for the first month, two per cent. for two months, and five per cent. for three months' delinquency. This would avoid risk incurred by a "peripatetic treasurer," who has sometimes thousands of dollars with him, and who offers, by his publicity of that fact, great temptations to robbery. It would also do away with the risk now incurred by placing the money in National Banks, which may break and cause loss to the Commonwealth, and leave it in the hands of the people till it is needed. This rule might be applied to all taxes, State, county and municipal. These suggestions are applicable to all large counties.

N. B. I understand that Frederick county has a model Superintendent of the Poor, and that he very nearly supports the poor from the proceeds of his farm. There was no county levy for poor in 1874 for Frederick county. Would it not be well for the Legislature to call for his reports and make them a study?

ALIQUIS.

# COMMERCIAL.

The money market may be quoted quiet but stringent, with much complaint on the street of hard times and a slim prospect for an improvement. Fortunately business men are not now much pressed, and the banks being in good condition are abundantly able to afford all necessary accommodation to that class of our community. In New York money is quiet, and call loans are quoted at 4 1/2 per cent. In Baltimore money continues to be very abundant, and the rates are easy for first class commercial paper. State bonds are dull, and Virginia consols somewhat lower, \$10.00 selling in Baltimore yesterday at 72, a decline of 1 from yesterday. We note a small transaction in Virginia Peeters at 47, a slight decline. Nothing doing in railroad securities, and we quote:

Orange, Alex. & Man., 7s.	85	85 1/2
Orange & Alex. Co., 1st.	75	75
Orange & Alex. Co., 2d.	73	73
Orange & Alex. Co., 3d.	72	72
Orange & Alex. Co., 4th.	65 1/2	65 1/2
Washington and Ohio bonds.	78	80

# Alexandria Market, December 17.

WHEAT, Fine.	4 25	4 50
Superfine.	5 25	5 50
Extra.	6 25	6 50
Family.	7 00	8 25
WHEAT, common to fair.	1 00	1 20
Good to prime.	1 30	1 40
Choice.	1 45	1 55
CORN, white.	0 65	0 65
Mixed.	0 64	0 65
Yellow.	0 63	0 65
New.	0 60	0 65
Bar Corn, per bbl.	2 25	2 50
DRESSED HOGS.	7 50	8 00
OATS.	0 40	0 50
TURKEYS, dressed.	0 10	0 12 1/2
CHICKENS.	2 00	3 00
BUTTER, prime.	0 28	0 30
Common to middling.	0 15	0 25
EGGS.	0 28	0 30
LARD POTATOES.	0 30	0 40
APPLES.	2 50	3 50
DRIED APPLES, 3 lb.	0 7	0 9
PEACHES, 3 lb.	0 12	0 16
CHERRIES, 3 lb.	0 15	0 20
CRISTNUTS, 3 lb.	4 00	4 25
BACON, Hams, country.	7 12	8 00
Western.	0 16	0 17
Sides.	0 15	0 15 1/2
Shoulders.	0 11 1/2	0 12
LARD.	0 15	0 16
PLASTER, ground, per ton.	7 50	8 00
Ground, in bags of 40 lb.	0 52	0 45
Ground, in bags, ref'd.	8 50	9 00
Lump.	3 25	3 50
SALT, G. A. (Liverpool).	1 25	1 30
Fine.	2 20	2 30
Turkey Island.	0 00	0 40
Washed.	0 30	0 33
Sumac.	1 00	0 00

REMARKS.—The receipts of Flour are light, with a moderate demand; prices are not materially altered. Wheat has been active all the week to its close when we quote the market firm at an advance on best grades; offerings of 1662 bushels, with sales of a prime white lot at 143, and red at 120 for fair, 135, 137 and 142, latter for prime, and 145 and 146 for choice. Corn is dull and lower, except for good dry lots, and prices are drooping; offerings of 2292 bushels,

with sales of old mixed at 65, and new at 52 1/2, 55 and 56. Oats are dull, with very light receipts; sales at 45. Rye is in fair demand for best samples; sales at 70. The total offerings of Grain on "Change for the week ending to-day were: Wheat 6711, Corn 11,634, Rye 390, and Oats 272 bushels. Dressed Turkeys are plentiful, and the market is extremely dull at a decline in prices. Sales at 10 1/2 per lb. Prime Butter is in request, while inferior grades are neglected. Eggs are scarce and wanted. Potatoes are dull. There is but little dried Fruit on the market, and prices are looking up. Bacon is unchanged. The arrivals of dressed Hogs are more liberal, and prices are off 50c per cwt., with a dull market.

ALEXANDRIA CATTLE MARKET, Dec. 17.—The receipts of Cattle and stock of all kinds were extremely limited this week, not enough being offered for the city demand, and butchers had to go to the Washington and Georgetown markets for their supplies. All the Beef Cattle offered were sold at from 4 to 6: per lb, and Calves at 5:00 Sheep and Lambs sold at 4:00 per lb for the former, and 2:50 per lb for the latter. No live Hogs offered; the supply of dressed is good, with sales at 8:00; Cows and Calves 3:00 per lb.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, Dec. 16, 1875. Receipts—2145 head. Exclusive of about 10 car loads of prime to premium Steers, the market was inferior with a large number of rough Oxen, thin dry Cows and cows. Texans among the offerings. The finest Cattle were taken for show beef at 13 1/2 per lb, dressed, and good to prime Steers could be sold at a trifling reduction from Monday's rates. But for inferior to medium stock the market was nearly flat, and with concessions equal to 1 1/2c per lb only about one half of the lower grades could be sold. Poor to good native Cattle, including dry Cows, rough Oxen and smooth Steers, ranged from 4:00 per lb dressed; prime to extra Steers from 12 to 16c; premium do. sold at 13 1/2 per lb, and common do. 7:00 per lb. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 4500 head, including all grades from very common to extra premium. The demand was fair for good stock, and strong for extra and premium do., and the market was moderately active at 5:00 per lb for common to prime Sheep, and 7:00 per lb for extra and premium do. Very few of the uncommunally the Kentucky Sheep were wanted and part thorough-bred South Down, weighing 162 lbs per head average, sold at 8:00 per lb—the highest mark reached this season.

Hogs—Receipts 4551 head, all consigned direct to slaughterers, except one car load of Ohio corn-bred Hogs, 174 head, which changed hands alive at 7:00 per lb. Dressed Hogs were in fair demand and firmer at 9:00 per lb for city, with 2 car loads of Western at 9:00.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET, Dec. 16.—C